ISSN 0041-7904

# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 42, No. 6

February 7, 1983

## "Artists for Victory" Exhibition Shows Americans in World War II

"Artists for Victory," a new exhibition of prints at the Library, demonstrates what American artists thought and felt about World War II. Created by American artists who joined together to use their talents "in prosecution of World War II and the protection of the country," these vivid prints are shown together for the first time in almost 40 years.

The exhibition, which will be open to the public through June, is located on the first floor (green core) of the Madison Building.

Following Pearl Harbor, public relations departments of all the armed forces branches began to commission artists to prepare camouflage, illustrate training manuals, and design recruiting posters. But many other artists not associated with any of these projects also felt a need to contribute their efforts. Francis Brennan, chief of the Office of War Information, observed that the American people, more than ever, needed artists to spell out their anger, their grief, their fears, and their sacrifices during this critical time in the nation's history.

The organization Artists for Victory, Inc., was formed in 1942 in response to the nationwide mobilization of an entire population united in a desire to contribute whatever it could to help defeat the axis powers. The 10,000 painters, sculptors, designers, and printmakers within the group pledged five million man-hours to the war effort.

In 1943, the organization assembled a competitive print exhibition entitled "America in the War" to communicate the impact of the war on the American people. Devised by the head of Artists for Victory's Graphics Committee, Joseph Leboit, the competition was announced for a 100-print exhibition. Each printmaker could submit three different works to the jury which awarded 12 prizes, totaling $800 in war bonds.

On October 20, 1943, "American in the War" opened simultane-

*Also in This Issue . . .*

Staff Members Offer First Installment of Reports on IFLA 48th General Conference . . . . 41–48

Koussevitzky Foundation Awards Commissions to Seven Composers . . . . . 39

British Library and LC Will Prepare UNIMARC Handbook . . . . . 39–40

HLAS Advisory Board Meets at Library . . . . . 40

Beaux Arts Trio to Play Series of Concerts in February–March . . . . . 39

*The "Artists for Victory" exhibition includes a lithograph entitled "Home Front" by Jolan Gross-Bettelheim (b. 1900).*

ously in 26 museums throughout the country, the first such synchronized showing of its kind in America, thus making the message of the artists deliverable over a national network. Many of the artists' names at that time were relatively unknown, but are recognized today as some of America's best-known graphic artists: Raphael and Moses Soyer, Robert Gwathney, William Gropper, Harry Sternberg, Agnes Tait, Minna Citron, Will Barnet, and Letterio Calapai.

Examples from the suggested categories included 34 works on "Heroes of the Home Front," with subjects such as women in industry, farmers, and victory gardens. First prize in serigraphy in this category went to Robert Gwathney, whose "Rural Home Front" depicted the total war effort of farm people, including children. A lithograph by New Orleans artist Caroline Durieux showed caricatured faces and upswept hairdos of two jazz singers entertaining servicemen on Bourbon Street.

Twenty-one prints were selected for "Action of the Fighting Front," including a work by artist Harry F. Tepker, who, as a Marine, had seen combat firsthand in the Pacific theater. Perhaps one of the most interesting prints on this topic was Charles Banks Wilson's "Freedom's Warrior." Banks, who grew up on an Indian reservation, did much to bring attention to the contributions of native Americans toward the war effort.

Another subject division, "Heroes of the Fighting Front," depicted the unsung fighting man. Examples were Leonard Pytlak's "They Serve on all Fronts," which showed the role of the doctors and nurses of the mobile medical units, and Raphael Soyer's "Farewell" which showed the common, albeit moving, scenes of soldiers bidding farewell to their loved ones. Many of "The Nature of the Enemy" prints demonstrated the brutality of Fascist suppression and their corrupt leadership, as exemplified by Henry Simon's work which showed the axis partners in the guise of the Biblical Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

The last category, "Victory and Peace to Follow," was one more directly concerned with Franklin D. Roosevelt's postwar plans for world harmony. Several artists, such as Ralph Fabri and Richard Floethe, spelled out in specific terms the liberties that Americans were fighting to protect.

In October 1945, before the dissolution of Artists for Victory, requests on behalf of the Library of Congress were made to the artists for the 100 prints in the original exhibition. The donation of the prints to the Library, in 1946, became a part of the nation's permanent record of the war. For the past 37 years, the prints have been filed in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division under each artist's name. The artists' service to the nation was praised not only by President Roosevelt, but also by Congress, and the group received a medal of commendation for services rendered to the U.S. Army.

Putting these historic prints together again recreates a period of extraordinary social and artistic energy. Predating the ubiquitous television camera and on-the-spot coverage, these prints tell a different story, perhaps more imaginative than factual. They are a powerful tool in personalizing American emotions and experiences during the last world war.

The exhibition is scheduled to travel throughout the country following its stay at the Library of Con-

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

gress. Other exhibition sites will be the Central Intelligence Agency, McLean, Va.; the Mather Gallery, Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio; the Presidential Museum, Odessa, Tex.; the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum, Austin, Tex.; and the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## Koussevitzky Foundation Awards Commissions to Seven Composers

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress has announced the selection of seven composers as recipients of commissions for new musical works. The composers were selected from more than 70 qualified applicants.

The foundation was established in 1949 by the late Serge Koussevitzky, long-time conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Since then awards have been presented to individuals for major works either for orchestra or chamber ensemble. This year's recipients received a total of more than $30,000.

Chosen to receive commissions were David Stock of Pittsburgh, Pa.; William Albright of Gary, Ind.; Nicholas Thorne of Marshfield, Vt.; Joan Tower and Irwin Bazelon, both of New York City; Nigel Osborne of Manchester, England; and Robin Holloway of London, England.

## Beaux Arts Trio to Play A Series of Concerts

During three weeks in February and March, the Beaux Arts Trio will perform concerts under the sponsorship of the William and Adeline Croft Fund in the Library of Congress. All the concerts will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The first public concert, on Friday evening, February 18, will include Hummel's Trio in G major, Op. 65, Ravel's Trio in A minor, and the Trio in C minor, Op. 101, by Brahms. The concerts in the following weeks will also include trios by Johannes Brahms, in honor of the 150th anniversary of the composer's birth.

Hailed by critics, audiences, and fellow musicians, the members of the Beaux Arts Trio—violinist Isidore Cohen, cellist Bernard Greenhouse, and pianist Menahem Pressler—have been performing together for 27 years, since their public debut at the Berkshire Festival in Tanglewood. Their recordings, which include the complete piano trios of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, and Dvořák, have won the Grand Prix du Disque, the Deutscher Schallplattenpreis, the Union de la Presse Belge, and the Gramophone Record of the Year award. They became resident artists at the Library of Congress in 1982, when the Croft Fund was inaugurated.

Adeline Croft, a noted pianist and teacher, has been a regular and enthusiastic member of the audience for chamber music at the Library for many years, as was her husband until his death. The fund bearing their name will serve to enhance the chamber music series in the Coolidge Auditorium, to enlarge the audience for chamber music through broadcasting and recording, and to enrich the Library's collections of musical rarities. The first Beaux Arts Trio concert of 1983 will be performed for guests of the Croft Fund on February 17.

Tickets for the public concerts (February 18, February 24 and 25, and March 3 and 4) will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordon-Kitt's) on the Monday before each concert or pair of concerts. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concerts on Friday evenings will be broadcast live over radio station WETA–FM. They will be made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

## British Library and LC Will Prepare UNIMARC Handbook

The British Library, supported by the Library of Congress, has begun preparation of an interpretive handbook for UNIMARC, the international MARC format. Henriette D. Avram, the Library's director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, has announced that this work will take place under the sponsorship of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) and its International MARC Network Study Steering Committee (IMNS:SC). In deciding at its August 1982 meeting in Montreal to support this project, the conference emphasized its importance as an initial step in the implementation of UNIMARC as the format for the international exchange of MARC information. UNIMARC will allow national libraries and bibliographic agencies to obtain maximum benefit from the resources already expended in the development of MARC-based library systems by facilitating access to MARC records produced by other national bibliographic agencies. Although several national agencies are, in fact, already using UNIMARC, the interpre-

*John C. Broderick, Norman J. Shaffer, chief of the Library's Photoduplication Service, and Dolores M. Martin.*

*Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin, William E. Carter, and Lambros Comitas.*

## HLAS Advisory Board Meets

The Advisory Board of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* met at the Library of Congress on September 20. Assistant Librarian for Research Services John C. Broderick and the chief of the Hispanic Division, William E. Carter, welcomed members of the board, among them John H. Kyle, director of the University of Texas Press. Mr. Kyle announced at the meeting that another three-year contract with the Library of Congress for the publication of the handbook was signed on May 28.

Attending the sessions were the new chair of the board, Cole Blasier of the University of Pittsburgh; and members Pauline P. Collins, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Frank N. Dauster, Rutgers University; Betty J. Meggers, Smithsonian Institution; Bryce Wood, retired political scientist; Roberto González Echevarría, Yale University; Lambros Comitas, Columbia University; Robert Potash, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; and David Bushnell, University of Florida. Also present from the Library of Congress were Dana J. Pratt, director of publishing; James E. Agenbroad and Nick J. Kozura, Automated Systems Office; Delores M. Martin, editor of the handbook; and Alfredda H. Payne and Janice M. Herd, senior assistants to the editor.

Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, Associate Librarian Donald C. Curran, Dr. Broderick, and other staff members joined the Advisory at a luncheon, at which Mr. Welsh welcomed the group and noted the significance of the handbook as an example of continuous cooperation between Library staff and the academic community. Following the afternoon session, a reception was held in the Buffet Dining Room to honor the Advisory Board and contributing editors of the handbook. About 20 of more than 100 scholars who contribute to the handbook were present at the reception.

---

tive handbook will facilitate its use in a standard way.

The British Library (BL) has established an interim International MARC Office expressly for the project. Alan Hopkinson of the British Library's Bibliographic Services Division will have principal responsibility for preparation of the handbook, with support from the BL's bibliographic standards officer, Anthony Long. At the Library of Congress, Sally McCallum and Stephen Paul Davis, under the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, will also provide assistance. The Steering Group for the project will include Mrs. Avram and Peter Lewis, director general of the Bibliographic Services Division of the British Library.

The UNIMARC Interpretive Handbook will be based on the second revised edition of UNIMARC (1980) and will be issued in a looseleaf format so that expected future revisions to UNIMARC may be easily incorporated. The handbook will be reviewed by the International MARC Network Study Steering Committee and is expected to be published this year.

In keeping with this effort, the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service is currently preparing specifications for the conversion of Library of Congress MARC records into UNIMARC, with the expectation of being able to distribute records in UNIMARC in late 1983.

# APPENDIX

## Report on the 48th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

**Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 22–28, 1982**

[**Editor's note:** The following reports were submitted by Henriette D. Avram, Julianne Beall, David Carrington, F. Kurt Cylke, Gilbert Gude, A. D. Hagle, Olive C. James, Judy C. McDermott, William Matheson, Mary S. Price, Joseph W. Price, Lucia J. Rather, Norman Shaffer, Susan H. Vita, and William J. Welsh.]

The theme for the 48th General Conference of IFLA was "Networks." Meetings were held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel and the Sheraton Centre Hotel, and the Opening Session was held in the Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier of Place des Arts.

### International CIP Preconference

An international cataloging in publication meeting, organized by IFLA in association with UNESCO, was held in Ottawa on August 16–19 before the IFLA conference. Forty-seven persons from 17 countries attended the meeting, representing agencies with existing CIP programs, agencies with current plans for the establishing of a CIP program, the international publishing community, library wholesalers, ISBN agencies, and the IFLA International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC), which served as the meeting secretariat.

The meeting brought together, for the second time, those concerned with the international aspects of cataloging in publication programs. The first such gathering was held at the Library of Congress in September 1976. The purpose of the meeting was to provide a forum for wide-ranging discussion on all aspects of CIP and to reach decisions which will help to resolve some existing problems.

Before the meeting, a number of background papers were prepared by selected participants and distributed to all invitees. The meeting itself was organized and conducted based on a working document prepared by the UBC Office. Topics in the working document were discussed during the first three days of the meeting, and recommendations were adopted by concensus on the final day. The recommendations, summarized below, fill a nine-page document that was distributed at appropriate IFLA meetings in Montreal.

*The Scope of CIP*

In order to aid universal bibliographic control, every country should consider the establishment of a CIP program, organzied by a national bibliographic agency or other suitable organization. Library requirements in each country should determine the initial range of materials to be included. In general, a CIP program should develop by progressively including materials in the following priority order: publications of the largest book publishing houses; publications of other book publishers, including noncommercial publishers such as research and international nongovernmental organizations; publications of government publishers; and nonbook materials whenever they are included in the national bibliography. CIP agencies should consider further expansion of their programs as resources allow. Serial publishers are urged to take advantage of the International Serials Data System (ISDS).

Because the extent of CIP service to libraries relates directly to cooperation with the publishing community, publishers should be invited to participate and should be informed of the advantages of participation in a CIP program. A given publishing house should participate in one CIP program and should obtain one set of CIP data for printing in each publication. "Pride of place" (the geographical location of the publisher's office which has primary responsibility for the creation and publication of a title, usually where the copyediting is done) is suggested as the general but not obligatory criterion for the publisher's choice of CIP agency. Publishers whose publications meet the requirements of participation in more than one program may choose to participate in additional programs. Such CIP programs should prepare CIP records for all eligible materials, regardless of the existence of other agencies' CIP records. At the present time, this requires separate application to each agency.

CIP agencies should cooperate with other agencies of bibliographic control, such as ISBN and ISDS national centers.

*The Content of the CIP Record*

Separate recommendations were made for the CIP record appearing in the book and the separately available CIP record (appearing in a special listing, in a national bibliography, or in a national data base).

For the CIP record in the book, which functions primarily as an aid to cataloging, it was recommended that the record should be as full as practicable, but should omit data not definitely known at the

time of cataloging; the record should comprise three segments: the bibliographic description, cataloging access points, and subject access points; the descriptive segment should follow ISBD guidelines. A standardized format was proposed to help answer publishers' wishes for a single international CIP record and to assist in the overall objectives of UBC by providing a stimulus for future developments in international agreement on cataloging practice. But since agreement on the format was not achieved at the meeting, it was recommended that a working group be established to study the content, design, and implementation of a standardized format for the CIP record in the book. Until such a standardized format is achieved, publishers choosing to participate in more than one CIP program, but electing to print only one set of CIP data in the book, should indicate in the book the availability of alternative CIP data, for example: "Library of Congress CIP data has also been applied for."

For the CIP record separately available, which functions primarily as an aid to acquisitions, it was recommended that the record should be as full as possible, including data not definitely known, such as pagination, price, and presence of illustrations, in order to aid in selection and acquisition, and that the record should be clearly identified as CIP and should be superseded by the definitive record derived from the cataloging of the published item. This record should appear in the appropriate listing of each agency which prepared a record, regardless of its inclusion in the listings of other agencies which also prepared records.

*Operating Procedures for CIP*

Although recognizing that operating procedures will necessarily differ, as they will be dependent upon the resources of each agency and the arrangements made by the agency with publishers within that country, it was recommended that a set of guidelines be developed to assist CIP agencies in operational procedures and relationships with publishers. In addition, it was emphasized that publishers should provide CIP agencies with sufficient documentation concerning their titles and should keep CIP agencies informed of prepublication changes in these titles. It was further recommended that a standard CIP data sheet be designed (in different language versions), which would incorporate all the information required for both the record in the book and the one separately available. It is hoped that until cataloging standardization is achieved at an international level to the degree that a CIP record is universally acceptable and that a title need not be recataloged in each country, such a standard data sheet would ease the burden of those publishers who wish to apply to more than one program. Each CIP agency now requires that CIP applications be accompanied by its own data sheet, and, although they are similar, none are exactly alike. If arrangements can be made to forward a single application from agency to agency, the commonly accepted data sheet will help CIP agencies. A small editorial group should be established to produce such a data sheet as quickly as possible.

The recommendations requiring action—establishment of a working party to investigate a standardized format for printing CIP in the book, the design of a standard data sheet, and the preparation of a set of guidelines for CIP programs—were placed before IFLA with a request for implementation by appropriate means within the UBC program. Working groups, which include staff from the Library of Congress CIP program, have been set up to accomplish the first two goals. The UBC Office plans to publish the complete proceedings, including the background papers, the working document, and the final report, sometime this year.

## Official Opening

On Monday afternoon, August 23, 1,600 delegates representing 72 countries on five continents gathered in the Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier at the Place des Arts, Montreal, Québec, to observe the official opening of the 48th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). Onil Dupuis, president of the Organizing Committee and master of ceremonies, welcomed the participants on behalf of the many Organizing Committee colleagues who had labored so diligently during the past three years to ensure the success of the conference. In his opening remarks, Mr. Dupuis noted that "document and information networks are a necessary reality and are essential to the pursuit of control and diffusion of the world's documentary output."

Mr. Dupuis then introduced Gérard Lamarche, president of the Honor Committee and director general, Régie de la Place des Arts. Mr. Lamarche stated that the deliberations during the next few days would lead to an enlargement of the services already offered to the various international and national clientele represented by the conference delegates, adding further that "we work, each of us, ultimately for the intellectual and cultural improvement of the people."

The next speaker, Roland Auger, president of ASTED (Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation), observed that "the Montreal conference provides a special

February 7, 1983

# STAFF NEWS

## Janifer Burton Earns 25-Year Pin

Janifer A. Burton, head of the Warehousing and Distribution Unit in the Materiel Section, Procurement and Supply Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on December 16 by Associate Librarian for Management Glen A. Zimmerman. Also attending the ceremony were Floyd D. Hedrick, chief of the Procurement and Supply Division, and George E. Brenner, head of the Materiel Section.

*Floyd Hedrick (left) congratulates Janifer Burton on completing 25 years of Federal service as George Brenner (right) looks on.*

Mr. Burton began his Federal career with the Library of Congress 25 years ago on a 90-day appointment as a laborer with the former Buildings and Grounds Division. Ten months later, he was promoted to assistant receiving clerk in the Receiving and Inspections Unit of that division. He was subsequently promoted to truck driver and then to head of the Receiving Unit in the Buildings and Grounds Division and later served as special projects foreman with the Buildings Management Office. Mr. Burton then transferred to the Procurement and Supply Division as head of the Receiving Unit and was named head of the Warehousing and Distribution Unit in December 1980.

## 16 Staff Members Earn 10-Year Pins in January

During January, 16 staff members completed 10 years of service and were presented Federal Service Award pins:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alice L. Birney | Subject Cataloging Division |
| Robert A. Blazis | Subject Cataloging Division |
| William David Bowden | Acquisitions and Processing Division |
| Rose Marie Clemandot | Office of the Law Librarian |
| Lela Beth Criswell | Automated Systems Office |
| Richard E. Eissner | Cataloging Distribution Service |
| Ann Lee Hallstein | Records Management Division |
| Wilbert L. Jackson | Library Services Division |
| Victor W. Marton II | Information and Reference Division |
| Richard J. Price | Education and Public Welfare Division |
| Linda D. Rollocks | Recruitment and Placement Office |
| Evelyn Sacks | National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped |
| Jose Mata Santiago, Jr. | Buildings Management Division |
| Stephanie R. Selby | General Reading Rooms Division |
| Gail B. Tate | CRS Office of Senior Specialists |
| Betsy J. Yates | CRS Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services |

## Library Staff Members Invest Half Million Dollars in IRAs

On January 14, the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union opened its 300th Individual Retirement Account (IRA). According to Credit Union officials, deposits to IRA accounts now total more than one-half million dollars and are expected to reach a full million dollars by year's end.

Arthur Lieb, treasurer of the Credit Union, said the Credit Union's IRA program is the most successful in the metropolitan area. "Over six percent of the Library's employees have enrolled, and we hope to add another 100 participants to the program before

April 15." According to Mr. Lieb, individuals may still benefit from the tax deferral provisions of IRAs for their 1982 tax obligation as long as they open an account by April 15 or before the date they file their 1982 tax return, whichever comes sooner.

Tax savings under the IRA are substantial. For example, if a married working couple, living in the District of Columbia, has joint taxable income of $34,000, their Federal tax liability would be $6,935. By opening an IRA with the maximum of $4,000, they would reduce their taxable income to $30,000 and reduce their Federal tax liability to $5,615—a tax saving of $1,320. In addition, they would reduce their District of Columbia income tax by $440. If the couple lived in Virginia, their local tax savings would be $230, and, in most Maryland jurisdictions, the tax savings would be $300.

A single person with taxable income of $23,500 has a Federal tax obligation of $4,846. By opening an IRA account for the maximum $2,000, the person's tax liability is reduced to $4,225, a tax savings of $621. Local income tax would also be reduced: $220 in the District of Columbia, $115 in Virginia, and $150 in most jurisdictions of Maryland.

Internal Revenue Service regulations permit tax payers to borrow funds for IRAs and Credit Union policy does not prohibit such loans to qualified borrowers. Members wishing to borrow should complete a Credit Union loan application.

Credit Union members wishing additional information or an appointment to open an account should call Donna Uppole on ext. 75852 or visit the Credit Union Office in room LM 634. Service hours are 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily and 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. on paydays.

## 3 Avoid Too Much Fat, Saturated Fat, and Cholesterol

If a person has a high blood cholesterol level, there is a greater chance of having a heart attack. Other factors can also increase this risk—high blood pressure and cigarette smoking, for example—but high blood cholesterol is clearly a major dietary risk indicator. Populations like that of the United States with diets high in saturated fats and cholesterol tend to have high blood cholesterol levels and hence a greater risk of heart attacks.

Eating saturated fat and cholesterol will increase blood cholesterol levels in most people. There are,

*(Continued on back page)*

*The opening of the LCPA/WRA 11th annual Arts and Crafts Exhibit of work by Library staff members, which will remain on view through February 15, provided the occasion for a reception on December 12 attended by association and Library officials, many of the artists, and other guests. Speaking at the opening was James B. Lynch, a professor at the University of Maryland and an authority in the field of Latin American art history. Dr. Lynch, who is also a contributor to the* Handbook of Latin American Studies, *gave a presentation entitled "The Magic Mirror of Dr. D.," a 19th-century archaeologist who did research in Mexico.*

*Pictured above are (left photograph, left to right) Andrea Gruhl of the Exchange and Gift Division, who was the coordinator of this year's show; Eugenia Useriu of the Shared Cataloging Division (back to camera), a participant in the exhibit; and James B. Lynch; (center photograph) an unidentified guest enjoying the exhibit; and (right photograph) Stephen Paul Davis of the Network Development Office, 1983 president of the Library of Congress Professional Association, and Alfredda Payne of the Hispanic Division, 1982 president of the Welfare and Recreation Association.*

*John Balthrop of the Buildings Management Division assisted the association by catering the reception, which attracted a number of people despite the snowy afternoon.*

## Holiday Celebrations at LC

*The annual carol sing at the Library was another success story this year as apparent here in this fisheye photograph taken on December 23.*

*Continuing festivities on December 23 included an open house in the cafeteria sponsored by ARA, including a free buffet. Brian Willson and Bill Hogan (on the left) enjoy a turn at the table as ARA administrative assistant Brenda Penn and waitress Jean Nelson look on.*

*ARA employees enjoyed a moment of conviviality before the open house (left to right): buffet manager Donna Howley, supervisor Rick Banks, operations manager Dick Sage receiving a hug from cashier Mona Dickerson, waitress Kay Robinson, general manager Leo Mickail, Brenda Penn, and line supervisor Hong McMillian.*

Photographs by David Doyle

*Another LC tradition, the visit of Santa Claus, proved a resounding hit with young and old alike. Here Santa waves to the hundreds of staff members and their families after passing out small gifts to the children. Two Library choral groups, the WRA Choral Society and the Copyright Chorale, provided musical entertainment.*

*On the same day, the Library held a luncheon for retirees (left to right): Betty Cunningham, formerly with the Health Services; Roland Maheux, retired from Research Services; former Information and Publications Office staff member Mary Rock; and current Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh.*

however, wide variations among people—related to heredity and the way each person's body uses cholesterol. Some people can consume diets high in saturated fats and cholesterol and still keep normal blood cholesterol levels. Other people, unfortunately, have high blood cholesterol levels even if they eat low-fat, low-cholesterol diets.

There is a controversy about what recommendations are appropriate for healthy Americans. But for the U.S. population as a whole, reduction in the current intake of total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol is sensible. This suggestion is especially appropriate for people who have high blood pressure or who smoke.

The recommendations are not meant to prohibit the use of any specific food item or to prevent one from eating a variety of foods. For example, eggs and organ meats, such as liver, contain cholesterol, but they also contain many essential vitamins and minerals, as well as protein. Such items can be eaten in moderation, as long as the overall cholesterol intake is not excessive. If one prefers whole milk to skim milk, then the intake of fats from foods other than milk can be reduced.

To avoid too much fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol:

- Choose lean meat, fish, poultry, dry beans, and peas as protein sources;
- Moderate the use of eggs and organ meats (such as liver);
- Limit the intake of butter, cream, hydrogenated margarines, shortenings and coconut oil, and foods made from such product;
- Trim excess fat off meats;
- Broil, bake, or boil rather than fry;
- Read labels carefully to determine both amount and types of fat contained in foods.

[This information on dietary guidelines for Americans is based on a pamphlet entitled *Nutrition and Your Health* issued by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services.]

## Film Society to Present Valentine's Day Specials

On Monday, February 14, the Library of Congress Film Society will present a lunch-time program of three films—a satire on dating entitled "Comput-Her Baby," the animated "Hypothese Beta," and the electro-videographed "Moon 1969," The screenings will take place at 12 noon in the Mumford Room (LM 649).

That same evening, Frank Capra's classic love story, "It Happened One Night," a 1934 film featuring Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert, will be shown at 6:10 p.m. in the Mumford Room.

Both shows are free, and the staff and the public are invited to attend.

## Personnel Changes

**Appointments:** Anne Jones, clerk messenger, GS–3, CRS C, 20601; Frank Nice, supply clerk/messenger, GT–3, Photodup, M106F.

**Reappointments:** Norvin Bullock, supply clerk/messenger, GT–3, Photodup, 106F; Monica Pittman, post editor, GS–9, Ser Rec, 20631; James Schneider, reading room assistant, GS–4, GRR, 20690.

**Promotions:** Karen Bland, MARC Ed, to legal information specialist, GS–4, LL O, 20784; Daisy Bynum, to shelflisting assistant, GS–6, Subj Cat, 20766; Gary Dikeos, E&G, to clerical assistant, GS–4, LERO, 20763; Jessie Leach, to shelflisting assistant, GS–6, Subj Cat, 20766; Hattie Luster, to work leader, GS–5, Col Mgmt, 20708; Gladys Motley, to shelflisting assistant, GS–6, Subj Cat, 20766; Wayne Ruffin, to work leader, GS–5, Col Mgmt, 20708.

**Transfers:** Lynda Cornish, Cop Exam, to records maintenance clerk, GS–4, Cop Lic, 20758; Nadia Davey, CRS AIS, to computer technician, GS–6, ASO, 20688; Darlene Dement, Cop Cat, to records maintenance clerk, GS–4, Cop Lic, 20758; Julius Lyons, Col Mgmt, to legal information technician (trainee), GS–4, LL O, 20814; Benjamin Reed, Loan, to supervisor, Compliance Records Unit, GS–9, Cop Acq & Proc, 20725; Dorothy Taybron, E&G, to MARC serials verifier trainee, GS–7, Ser, 20545; Joann Thomas, CRS E, to editorial assistant, GS–5, Mss, 20702; Christine Zirps, Cop Cat, to equal opportunity counselor, GS–11, EEO/SPO, 20676.

**Resignations:** Mark Baskeyfield, FRD; Judith Freedman, CRS S; Warren Viessman, CRS S.

opportunity for Canadian and American librarians to renew contact with their colleagues from other continents and to explore with them the various aspects of information networks, their support technology, their effects and their future." He noted that ASTED has had a long and active interest and involvement in IFLA and its programs, dating from 1962, and that, indeed, it was at the specific invitation of ASTED that IFLA was meeting in Montreal in 1982. Mr. Auger closed by wishing all fruitful deliberations and goodwill.

Following Mr. Auger's comments, Kenneth Roberts, UNESCO representative, described features of that organization's 1984–89 Draft Medium Term Programme and the role IFLA would play in one of those major programs, "Information Systems and Access to Knowledge." This program, he noted, will be primarily concerned with overcoming the problems of flow and utilization of information and removing barriers of accessibility by means of data banks and networks in libraries and archives. In closing, Mr. Roberts stated that "during the 1984–89 period there will continue to be a marked convergence between the programs of IFLA and UNESCO. Actions which will be taken by the two organizations will not be identical, but rather complementary, as each organization brings to closely related tasks its own experience, its knowledge, and its special skills.

Speaking for His Worship Jean Drapeau, mayor of Montreal, Yvon Lamarre, president of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, began by reminding delegates and guests that this was the second time IFLA had chosen Canada as its conference site, the first having occurred in 1967 when Toronto was the host city. Mr. Lamarre then described an interesting concept currently being implemented by the city of Montreal of developing houses of culture, encompassing literature, music, theatre, cinema, and fine arts, which will concentrate cultural facilities in each of the districts of the city. He noted that 12 of these cultural centers are planned, with two already in operation, and pointed out that these houses of culture are an indispensable complement to existing libraries and together comprise a network all their own. Mr. Lamarre concluded by inviting IFLA delegates to acquaint themselves with these cultural centers and libraries in addition to learning about the city and its people.

In the next address, Clément Richard, minister of cultural affairs for the Province of Québec, underscored the absolute necessity for the development of cooperative networks and networking, particularly in light of the fact that the volume of published materials doubles every 10 years. Quoting from John F. Kennedy on the importance of reading and the ability to make fair judgments, Mr. Richard noted that there are some 800 million illiterates in the world today. This and other global problems can be solved only through the spirit of cooperative sharing of experiences and knowledge between developing countries and those already developed. Mr. Richard expressed the wish that the IFLA meetings would be successful and professionally satisfying to the delegates.

Speaking next, the Honorable Francis Fox, minister of communications for Canada, expressed to the delegates the good wishes of the federal government for a productive conference. He said that networks will serve to resolve the problem of access and communication and that, because no library can collect everything, the technology of networking must be utilized in the dissemination process.

The final speaker, Else Granheim, president of IFLA, began her address by thanking ASTED for the invitation to convene this year's conference in Montreal. She drew attention to the unusually large number of participants from Latin America attending the conference, due in part to locality and the presession seminar "La investigacion y la educacion bibliotecaria: Education for Research, Research for Education," arranged with financial support from the International Development Research Centre and held in Montreal the previous week. Mrs. Granheim continued, "It is the task of our profession to convince politicians that cuts in the libraries' budgets will necessarily lead us into a vicious circle. Information is in itself a resource and plays an important role in social, economic, and educational development as well as in scientific and technological research." She commended the National Library of Canada, the Canadian Library Association, and the Canadian International Development Agency for their past and present support of IFLA and thanked the local oganizers for arranging the conference.

## Exhibitions

A brief address by IFLA president Else Granheim and a reception sponsored by Hydo-Quebec and Alcan in the foyer adjacent to the exhibit area formally opened nearly 100 exhibits for viewing by the delegates on August 22. President Granheim remarked that the exhibits, national and international, are a demonstration of the development which has taken place in the library profession. A generation ago we concentrated on books, she stated, but today's picture is more varied. Books continue to be most important, but they are complemented by many other media and information sources. Technology is

constantly changing our world and work, and it is necessary to update our knowledge. Exhibitions such as this one provide comparisons and an opportunity for discussions with representatives of different firms, the president said.

## Orientation on IFLA

Margreet Wijnstroom, secretary general of IFLA, opened the meeting with some general announcements, welcomed those who have been coming to IFLA meetings over many years, and extended a special welcome to new faces. IFLA is a worldwide association with members in 115 countries which, through its eight divisions and 27 sections plus some round tables, cooperates with other organizations, intergovernmental as well as nongovernmental, to accomplish its objectives, she said.

Ms. Wijnstroom's welcoming speech was followed by a report from Joseph S. Soosai, Executive Board member and chair, Regional Activities for Asia. Mr. Soosai spoke on behalf of the International Regional Development Fund, which was established at a meeting in Boston Spa, United Kingdom, in April 1982. Its purpose is to enable IFLA to extend its activities in developing countries and to provide ways in which librarians from all over the world can contribute to IFLA's work. In recent years, the overwhelming response in terms of IFLA membership from less developed countries has brought dramatic changes in the IFLA composition of membership. Of the 115 countries in which IFLA has members, 78 of them are developing countries. Forty percent of association members and 25 percent of the institutional members come from Third World countries. While IFLA has endeavored to use resources to the best possible advantage of these countries, finances continue to be a principal difficulty in securing greater participation in IFLA by librarians from developing countries. Much of what has been accomplished thus far has been because of timely help from UNESCO and other organizations, such as the Canadian International Development Agency and the Dutch Library Center. Participation at the Montreal conference by Third World librarians was less than 10 percent of those attending. Standing committees of various sections and round tables have few or no members at all from the Third World. Only a few can now be supported, but Mr. Soosai expressed the hope that the fund will continue to find support among developed and developing countries and offer IFLA much needed help in meeting contingencies. The contributions from increased and strengthened Third World participation would make IFLA a truly international association.

## Plenary Session I

Plenary Session I was convened on August 23 under the leadership of Harrison Bryan, director-general of the National Library of Australia, who welcomed the delegates to the meeting.

The keynote address, "The Importance of Networks within the Present Context of the World of Information," was presented by Celine Cartier, directeur des bibliothèques, Université Laval, Québec. She reminded the audience that IFLA selected the topic of networking as the theme for this conference in recognition of the need to eliminate, or at least minimize, all forms of isolation throughout the world, especially now that the technical means for accomplishing this goal are becoming increasingly available to more and more people. Recognizing that any realistic attainment of this objective presumes both a technical infrastructure, consisting of hardware facilities and communication lines, and knowledgeable groups of people able and willing to communicate with each other by using these infrastructures, she emphasized the importance of clearly distinguishing between two aspects of the concept of network: the human element and the technical element. Acknowledging that the technical aspects, which are based on technological advances involving telecommunications and computers, cannot and should not be neglected in any discussion on networking, Ms. Cartier noted that much attention during this session would be directed toward the human elements as the IFLA membership explored together the principles of collaboration, resource sharing, and collective planning.

Directing her thoughts toward the world of information and its future, as well as toward the present and future context within which networks will evolve, Ms. Cartier addressed many issues and developments directly related to these topics—readily acknowledging the many difficulties inherent in attempting to make specific or accurate predictions on these matters. Noting the enormous range of possibilities provided by the combination of data processing and telecommunications, it was observed that advances in these areas will liberate people more and more from the traditional constraints of space and time—with information available almost instantaneously. Citing recent literature on this subject, she reminded the audience that information stored in libraries has traditionally been free as long as it was transmitted by human beings. Once information began to be supplied by machines, many libraries began charging fees, a practice which is receiving more attention as the long-term implications of charging for services in the world of information are explored.

Special attention was directed toward the impact of emerging technological revolutions on existing educational programs. Earlier predictions anticipated the replacement of workers and a reduction in manpower needs owing to automation. On the contrary, it is beginning to become evident that computerized societies will require more manpower, not only in disciplines directly related to data processing, but in every other discipline as well. Economies are emerging in which many, if not most, of the activities and jobs will be related to information. And the need to collect, process, and disseminate information will require the availability of large numbers of trained individuals. Ms. Cartier reminded the audience that unless major changes are made in the educational systems, many societies will have too many people trained in obsolete skills and not enough individuals well versed in the rapidly developing fields. This same phenomenon could arise in the specific areas of library and information science, where curricula have developed considerably in recent years, but, instead of anticipating new trends, they have mainly adapted themselves "by fits and starts" to changes that have already taken place in libraries.

In light of a growing concentration on the principles of communication, resource sharing, collaboration, and overcoming the barriers of isolation, Ms. Cartier noted that a major paradox is beginning to develop. Extremely rapid and powerful transmission networks provide the potential for individuals to be linked up to sources of information worldwide, and yet accomplish this fact in comparative physical isolation from others, surrounded only by terminals. The apparent contradictions inherent in this symbiotic man-machine environment will be addressed more and more in the very near future. Furthermore, Ms. Cartier pointed out that the whole process of interaction and communication between documentary networks also needs to be given immediate consideration. With that end in mind, considerable efforts are being made both nationally and internationally to formulate transmission standards and protocols which are essential for using decentralized open networks.

In response to the keynote address, F. W. Lancaster, Graduate School of Library Service, University of Illinois, United States, offered many ideas and some of his own predictions concerning the possible impacts of technology on information services during the next several years. Addressing the impact of technology on education, he concurred with Ms. Cartier's observations on the need to provide curricula that will result in an "information skilled populace." Even the word "literacy" appears to be changing gradually, with an increasing emphasis being placed on the ability to locate, retrieve, select, organize, evaluate, and communicate information. He further speculated that future educational programs may be much less centered around books or institutions and evolve instead into a home-oriented process, with electronic educational networks becoming the primary mode of instruction. With regard to education specifically for librarianship, Mr. Lancaster reiterated Ms. Cartier's observation that library schools need to alter their curricula, shifting from a focus on the library as an institution to a broader perspective which includes the whole arena of human communication and the role of the information professional in facilitating effective communication.

Drawing the audience's attention to the evolving developments in the field of electronic publishing, Mr. Lancaster outlined a series of phases in this revolutionary application of the computer to education and publishing. In phase one, computers are used to produce traditional publications in print form. Referred to as a dual phase (since these publications coexist in machine-readable and paper form), this represents much of the output of the abstracting and indexing services during the past decade, as well as other types of publications such as newspapers, popular magazines, scholarly journals, and many reference works. The second phase is the emergence of publications that exist only in electronic or machine-readable form. This includes the obvious examples of data bases that are accessible only online, as well as the less obvious publications available on video disks and cassettes. Phase three, which has not yet been reached, will be the gradual replacement of print on paper by electronics. In this phase, suggests Mr. Lancaster, the real capabilities of electronics will be demonstrated and exploited. True electronic publications can be "dynamic and multi-dimensional rather than static and one dimensional"—with narrative description presented as a "hypertext" (that is, capable of being reorganized by the user), illustrations being replaced by animation, and the possibility of supplementing text and illustrations with audio output.

Addressing with interest Ms. Cartier's observation that technology may provide us with the means to eliminate isolation and bring people closer together, Mr. Lancaster noted that electronic publishing offers considerable potential for improving communication, both formal and informal. He also suggested that there can be dangers associated with electronic systems. Rather than democratizing human communications, this phenomenon can instead result in "information elites." Mr. Lancaster recognized that the normal pattern of development in technological innovation is one in which initial elitism does occur,

followed by expansion to larger segments of the population. He also suggested, however, that in terms of access to publications, one could argue that the current traditional access to publications reflects an elitist condition and that online services represent a democratizing influence. Those in possession of, or with ready access to, fine libraries enjoy an obvious advantage over those who do not.

Mr. Lancaster concluded by observing that the speed with which electronic conventions are implemented will depend upon the "convergence of telephone, data transmission, and computer technologies." This in turn will inevitably be affected by legal, social, political, and economic factors.

Within the general context of "Worldwide Information Networks," Marc Chauveinc of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris reminded the audience that the fundamental mission of all libraries is to provide information via the conservation and dissemination of documents. The exponential growth in publishing output during recent years, however, has made it nearly impossible for libraries to collect everything, a condition which has led to more and more sharing of resources. Mr. Chauveinc suggested that these cooperative efforts need to be organized in some fashion in order to be effective and proposed that this must take the form of a network. He noted that use of the term "network" to describe cooperation has three advantages: it is a useful conceptual tool for explaining hierarchical, clustered, and centralized or decentralized relationships, it provides an efficient means for describing the different kinds of dynamic and interactive activities of a cooperative effort, and it can serve as a moral tool which permits the formulation of fair and just obligatory relationships.

Offering the concept of a World Documentation Network, he noted that present technical, economic, and social conditions can contribute to the establishment of such a project. He further suggested that this type of network is a major prerequisite for successful implementation of two well-known IFLA programs: UBC (universal bibliographic control) and UAP (universal availability of publications). It was noted that an effective world documentation network should be composed of three elements: a communication network, a bibliographic network, and a document delivery network. Observing that no network can function well without close and rapid communication, Mr. Chauveinc urged libraries not only to use existing carriers of information, but also to work actively toward obtaining affordable rates and practical procedures for their use and to participate actively in ongoing technical developments. With regard to the bibliographic network, it was conceived as having two branches: the bibliographic component, which consists of a MARC network representing a worldwide collection of bibliographic data on all publications of all national libraries, and the location network, which complements the bibliographic component by providing a global inventory of existing collections. The third aspect of a world documentation network is document delivery, or physical access to published material. Unlike the preceding components which function through the transmission of electrical impulses, this one currently depends primarily upon the circulation of physical objects, usually by mail. Considerable progress is anticipated in this network through the transformation of these objects into electronic products capable of being transmitted electronically.

## Plenary Session II

Five speakers addressed the theme "Networks of the 80s: Realizations" during Plenary Session II on August 27 under the general direction of Harrison Bryan of Australia. Basil Stuart-Stubbs of Canada described "Library Networks: The Canadian Experience" and pointed out the history, development, and current status of Canadian bibliographic and resource networks and the relationship between geographic and demographic factors and network patterns. He said Canada has a great number of large and small networks, but no single integrated and all-encompassing network. Mr. Stuart-Stubbs suggested that more attention be paid to human and economic factors affecting networking. He said, "The Canadian network environment is dynamic, and there is no end point. Perhaps that is its strength: that it must and will always be empirical, pragmatic, and flexible, evolving in response to new technological developments and changing user needs."

Gunther Pflug, general director, Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, considered "The Role of Libraries in the Information Network." He pointed out that, "in a network, the information transfer from the producer of primary information to the end user of this information takes place in six steps: data base producers, data base vendors, data bank retailers or hosts, communications network vendors, information dissemination centers, and institutions for the provision of literature." Each step was discussed in detail.

German Escorcia S., director of the National Information System, Bogota, Colombia, presented a paper titled "Networks: The Coexistence of Concept and Technology." Dr. Escorcia S. detailed Third World involvement and asked "what are networks

for? They are for sharing! The basic hypothesis is that the information services for the end user improve both in quality and in availability, if we all contribute to the creation of a collective capacity which is greater than the sum of its individual parts . . . this definition, when applied to a network, means some sort of 'alliance.' If you wish, an 'electronic alliance' between librarians and users, but at all events it is a key word representing the cornerstone of every creative enterprise of man. . . . In these terms, IFLA is an 'alliance of alliances.' IFLA has elements which could make it one of the most powerful professional associations on earth. And this is simply because it is connected to one of the most important sectors of development for the future, namely, information, and because it is made up of professionals and alliances among professionals coming from all corners of the world. . . . members of this Congress shall decide if what I have said here is no more than a dream. But after this brief journey we have made together into the idea of a network, I am not going to try to force conclusions; that would hardly be fair of me, and indeed it is the work which each one of you must do to justify your presence here." In closing, the speaker quoted a sentence as prophecy: "The underdeveloped nations of the world of today are those which came late to their industrial revolution; the underdeveloped nations of the future will be those which come late to the information revolution."

L. A. Gvishiani-Kosygina, director, the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow, U.S.S.R., presented a view of "The Library Network of the Soviet Union." She noted that, "for nearly 65 years contemporaneously with the growth and development of our country, its national library system has also been developing and improving; however, we are still far from satisfied with some of the developmental trends of this system's activities. New conditions of life and new technological developments are constantly posing new problems before librarianship. These problems include the introduction of new techniques, automatization and mechanization which form part of the general demands of the Soviet State made to libraries." The paper next identified the single system of "methodological guidance of library activities. This system," said Mrs. Gvishiani-Kosygina, "based on a territorial and specialized principle, unites methodological centres of different levels—and works according to a unified coordinating plan."

D. Carlisle of Toronto, Canada, presented a paper on "Telidon: The Emerging Reality."

## Plenary Session III

"Libraries constitute the memory of our civilization. They are the ultimate repositories of our most important experiences [but their] importance . . . is often neglected because they seem remote from the world of action." So began an address by Edward Cornish, editor of the Bethesda, Md.-based periodical, *Futurist*. Mr. Cornish spoke on August 27 on the topic "Libraries of the Future: Electronic Networks and Human Concerns."

Mr. Cornish claimed "no special knowledge of libraries" but spoke instead as a generalist. Futurists are not seers or predictors, he added; they simply help to identify current trends and to suggest where these might lead. In a statement reminiscent of lay explanations of predestination, he explained that futurists "try to help people choose for themselves the future they want to have."

Among the current trends identified by Mr. Cornish were the rate of population growth, the steady advance of medical knowledge, and deterioration of the world economy. In response to this last threat, he opined, "librarians may need to work harder to control costs and at the same time develop new markets and greater support for [their] valuable services." He thought this could be accomplished "thanks in large measure to another important trend—the rapid development of electronic technology."

Since technology is "upsetting our lives more than ever," Mr. Cornish suggested a backward glance for some historical perspective. He recalled ancient times when "higher learning was based largely on oral material. . . . When writing appeared many highly learned teachers scorned the new-fangled technology. . . . Socrates thought that books would cause people to lose their memories." Mr. Cornish postulated, "If you were a librarian in ancient Sumer and used to dealing with clay tablets, you probably wouldn't like materials on paper. . . . Paper scrolls don't stack as neatly as clay tablets. . . . Your patrons are used to clay tablets. . . . The scrolls are awfully expensive. . . . You have a new security problem."

Initially the book was in scroll form, and "it took centuries before the codex, consisting of pieces of paper cut into what we now call pages and fastened at one side, became common. . . . Today, as a thousand years ago, the book remains the primary means whereby knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation and across thousands of miles." It is relatively inexpensive, it is portable, and it operates around the clock.

As libraries face the challenges of technology, they must decide whether they are in the "book business," or if they are in the "information business," he emphasized.

Video and personal computer technology are, in the 1980s, at the same stage as television in the 1950s. Mr. Cornish predicted that by 1990, a majority of

Americans will own either a video tape recorder or video disk player, as well as a computer or computer terminal. He expected libraries to acquire increasing stocks of computer software for home and small business computers and that some will be collecting video games and toys. He also allowed that "many libraries have turned to computers for their recordkeeping already. . . . In effect, the new technology—computers—is becoming an important servant of the older technology—the book."

Mr. Cornish envisioned that computers would "make it possible to charge people more easily for library services. . . . People who come to this library in the year 2002 are identified by a computer-based optical scanning system," which not only provides statistical data, but which can "keep track of people who may owe money" and "screen out undesirables."

Other benefits of technology envisioned by Mr. Cornish were the shelving of books by robots, an electronic system allowing books to be sold to any patron who might want to keep them, and an immediate, electronic replacement transaction. The cost of books would be reduced as a result of word processing and other technologies, and the time required to get a book from author to reader would be extraordinarily brief. Because books will be produced so rapidly, they will be consulted for current information as well as for pleasure. Mr. Cornish gave this example: ". . . in the year 2001, the commander-in-chief of an invading army received a book containing a complete account of his invasion, with all the information available up to one week before he received the book. The book offered five alternative strategies . . . collected by a computer in the book editor's offices." The commander decided to adopt one promising strategy, which worked. "He credited his victory to his local librarian who had alerted the general's staff to the planned publication of the book so that it could be ordered in advance and instantly flown to the battlefield."

During the lively but brief question-and-answer period that followed, members of the audience raised these issues: the role of data banks/bases in libraries, optical disk storage, home-to-library computer links, and the question of "undesirables" in public libraries. Finally, there was the comment that "there is no reason to use new technology in inhuman ways. . . . Books feel good."

## UBC Open Forum

The activities of the International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control were described by Dorothy Anderson, director of the office, at the UBC open forum on August 25. The major activity of the office in 1981–82 was its participation in the organization of the international CIP meeting (previously reported). The UBC Office coordinated the production of background papers and developed the working document that served as the basis for the meeting. The office also produced a document harmonizing the wording of the various ISBDs to be used in the ongoing ISBD review. The office continued to serve as secretariat to several IFLA sections and collaborated in areas of mutual interest with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Organization for Standardization, and the International Serials Data Program Center. Publications during the last year included *Names of States*, a document providing the official forms of name with equivalents in others, and a *Manual of Automated ISBD(M) Examples*, edited by Christopher Ravilious. The latter emphasized publications using nonroman scripts and publications from nonwestern countries.

## UAP Open Forum

Willem R. H. Koops, chair of the UAP Advisory Committee, opened the session on universal availability of publications on August 25 with introductory remarks and turned the meeting over to Maurice Line, director of the IFLA International Office for UAP. Mr. Line spoke of UAP progress to date, drawing attention particularly to research activities which led to the convening of the UNESCO/IFLA International Congress held earlier in the year. Mr. Line reported on several recommendations of the congress and praised their importance in helping UAP move from concept to practice. The availability of the final report of the congress was announced, as well as the planning of a UAP newsletter which should be appearing soon. Mr. Line highlighted various aspects of the final report of the congress which set priorities on planning for UAP at several levels, with the intent of producing specifications, guidelines, and designs to coordinate and linking various aspects of availability. Discussion ensued on the importance of UAP for developing countries, the responsibility of countries to make their publications available, and the need to extend coverage to special format materials.

ISSN 0041–7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin